

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature, News, &c.

BY JAMES A. HOYT.

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The Anderson Weekly Intelligencer,
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Our Charleston Correspondence.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--
WHAT THE HERALD SAYS ABOUT GOVERNOR ORR--WHAT THE PEOPLE BEGIN TO BELIEVE--GEN. SICKLES' LAST ORDER--THE STREET RAILWAYS--HEALTH OF CHARLESTON, &c.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12, 1866.

The most important local event of the week was the appearance, on yesterday, of a leading editorial in the *Daily News* of this city, which enjoys the largest circulation of any newspaper in the State, breaking ground for the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment. After surveying the political situation of the South, and properly calling the adoption of this Amendment, by the Republican Party, as a platform for reconstruction, a masterly manœuvre, that excellent journal concludes:

"Disagreeable, then, as the prospect may be, we are forced to conclude that, without any power in us to control the tide of events, we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, and that we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are represented in Congress by men who can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath of allegiance to the United States."

It is easy to perceive from this language the intention of the *News*, at no distant day, to advocate its adoption. If it does so, I am satisfied it will meet with popular endorsement; not immediately, perhaps; but as soon as the people have been convinced, as they must ultimately be, that it is our only salvation.

Unpleasant as may be the necessity which will compel us to accept it, it will inevitably occur. The recent elections are indicative of the support which Radical measures are to receive at the coming session of Congress; and if this Amendment is rejected, the irritation of the North will vent itself in more exacting and destructive legislation. This our people are beginning to realize, and hence a remarkable conversion of public sentiment is progressing, and finding expression in such utterances as that of the *News*. It is true that thus far no prominent man in the State has publicly advocated its adoption, but not a few of them are prepared to do so when the proper time shall arrive. This will be at the coming session of the General Assembly, and in this connection it becomes a matter of great interest to ascertain what is the position of Gov. Orr.

It is asserted by the N. Y. *Herald*, of the 9th, on the authority of its Charleston correspondent, that he will support the Amendment, but as this statement is coupled with another, and unquestionably an erroneous one, to the effect that he intends to suggest a re-election of members of Congress, in order that men may be sent who can take the Test Oath, there is a grave doubt of the veraciousness of either report. However, they have afforded the *Herald* an opportunity, which it has gracefully employed, to pay a merited tribute to the sagacity and wisdom of the Governor, and to compliment his State upon the passage of her "Civil Rights Bill." Whatever the present attitude of Gov. Orr in reference to the Amendment, I am satisfied that the masses of the people will have been educated by December to believe in its efficacy and expediency as a preventive to more objectionable legislation, and that their representatives will be expected to ratify it, if he recommends them to do so. It is the lesser one of two evils, and though obnoxious enough, is certainly preferable to the confiscation and free suffrage which will follow its rejection.

Much dissatisfaction is felt here at the recent order of Gen. Sickles, purporting to restore civil law. Its whole spirit is utterly antagonistic to its purposes, and teems with offence. Whilst conceding in general terms their jurisdiction, he not only undertakes to make unwarrantable exceptions to the powers conferred on the Civil Courts, but sets aside the statute law of the State by declaring that "corporate punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and

then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship." Besides this, it occurs to me that he violates, by *indirection*, the Constitution of the United States. Par. V. of the Order continues: "Nor shall any person be sold to service as a punishment for crime, or for other cause, by any authority whatever." This is in the face of the Constitutional Amendment which was adopted in February, 1865, and ratified by the States, (and now forms a component part of the Constitution itself,) which specially excepts from the operation of its prohibition on slavery involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime, and thereby constitutionally approves of such punishment, but enough has been shown to stamp the whole order as a mockery of law.

The District Court has gone into operation under the auspices of Judge Geo. W. Logan, and now sits at Chambers on Mondays and Tuesdays of every week. The Provoct Courts are henceforth abolished, to the intense satisfaction of our citizens.

The United States District Court is now holding its regular session in this city. Nothing of importance has so far appeared for consideration. The Grand Jury will make their presentment on Monday, and after noticing generally the condition of the country, will advert to the imprisonment of Mr. Davis as a reproach to the Government, and urge his release or immediate trial.

The Street Railway has been commenced, and will be vigorously pushed to completion. It will start from the Old Exchange, at the corner of East Bay and Broad streets, and run a double track through Broad, Meeting, Calhoun and King streets to Line street, with a branch road of a single track through Wentworth and Rutledge streets to the same terminus, connecting with the main road at the corner of Meeting and Wentworth streets. Horse-power will be used as the locomotive agency, and eight passenger cars will constitute the rolling stock for the present. It is expected that the road will be in complete order by the first of January, and then will disappear those lumbering contrivances which from time immemorial have always boasted "room for one more."

The apothecaries and druggists are lamenting the decrease of their business since the first of this month, and I heard one of our most popular physicians say to-day that, for the first time in many years practice, the day had passed by without a single call for his services. It was the best comment that could be made on the hygienic and sanitary condition of the city.

SCRIBE.

CIVIL WAR.--We are certain that there is good sense and good advice in the subjoined short extract. There are frequent allusions in the papers--particularly in the Northern papers--to another civil war, and in referring to this fact, the *Memphis Appeal* says, as we think, with some force:

Let us, also, not forget the lessons of the past. There is talk of civil war, and we are counted upon. There was talk of war in 1860, and we were put forward to inaugurate it. There was more than talk--there was war. But the part of our Northern friends was left out. When the pinch came, our sympathizers either dropped off voluntarily, or were forced off by the pressure brought to bear upon them in the North. When they talk of war now--let them talk, but it behooves us to keep our mouths shut and our eyes shut. Let us abstain from all entangling alliances that may subject us to injury and prosecution. We did not understand our Northern friends in 1860. We thought they meant what they said. We have now learned that they say many things that they do not mean. All Northern parties made up their family quarrel, after we had got fairly into the war, and they prosecuted it together. They would, in all probability, do the same thing again.

BACHELORS.--In the good old times, it was considered unpatriotic in a citizen to remain a bachelor all his days. By the Spartan laws, those citizens who remained bachelors after middle age were excluded from all offices, civil and military. At certain feasts they were exposed to public derision, and led around the market place. Although, generally speaking, age was usually respected at Sparta, yet this feeling was not manifested toward old bachelors. "Why should I make way for you," said a Spartan youth to a grey-headed old bachelor, "who will never have a son to do me the same honor when I am old?" The Roman law pursued the same course toward old bachelors. They had to pay extra and special taxes, and under Augustus a law was enacted by which old bachelors were made incapable of acquiring legacies and devises of real estate by will, except from their near relative.

There is no probability whatever of the President changing his present position as to his restoration policy--as has been intimated in some of the papers.

Result of the Elections.

The Nashville *Union and American*, in the annexed article, embodies our conception of the true meaning of the recent elections in the North, and supports in the main points the views expressed in an editorial last week. An earnest desire to promote a healthy public sentiment, and avoid moroseness and morbid despondency, induces us to strengthen our position by this extract from one of the ablest and most influential journals of the South, and we commend its careful and considerate tone to the readers of the *Intelligencer*:

It does not sensibly change the political condition, and is significant only in the fact that it entitles the radical Congress to claim that their action has been sustained by a majority of the people in those States, and encourages the artful and ambitious leaders of that body to abate nothing of their audacious attempts to rule the nation in the interests of a sectional party, and in violation of the Constitution; and to impede the patriotic efforts of the President to restore the Union, to re-establish peace under the purely civil forms which our system of Government contemplates, and to re-assure the public tranquility by a guarantee of equal and impartial rights to the citizens of every section of the country. We confess that this is a deplorable result, but it is one not unexpected in the calculations of any one who has closely observed events for the past few months, and therefore should not sink those who hoped for a different result in the slough of despondency, or cause them to relax in effort to avert from themselves and the nation the untoward consequences which may ensue. We do not under-rate the significance of expression of the popular sentiment, but as a people we are prone to magnify the effects of elections. In the flush of a triumph at the ballot-box, the successful party exults, and exaggerates the importance of their achievement; while the defeated party suffers a corresponding depression, and, being in the mood to concede all that its opponent claims, gives way to gloomy vaticinations, and commences to conjure up horrifying images of the future. There is "something too much of this," and we can perceive no reason in the result of the recent elections to indulge the fears that some express of further and extreme action by the radicals, either looking to impeachment of the President, or more direct revolutionary assaults upon the Constitution, or greater oppressions upon the Southern people. In it there is no ground to justify a dismissal of all hope that the Northern people are not utterly insensible to justice and magnanimity, and that they have cast their constitutional obligations entirely to the winds. It does not show that the masses of the North are prepared to support the more reckless of their leaders in the bold schemes of revolution which they have promulgated. We think that any one who so interprets the result is yielding too readily to the first feelings of gloom that follow a political defeat, and that they will soon see cause to revise such an opinion.

It should be borne in mind that, by the shrewdness of radical politicians, the real issue in these elections has been avoided, and the popular mind diverted from the consideration of the main question, which is the preservation of the Government, under the Constitution, from the invidious dangers which lurk in the licentious abuse of undeleated power by the party now in the ascendancy. This grave and really threatening problem which the people will have to solve, sooner or later, if they save the substance of their liberties in this contest, has been ingeniously concealed and postponed in the recent canvass. The people of the North have pronounced no opinion upon this question fairly and justly presented. Their judgment and reason have not been consulted. On the contrary, they have been lashed into convulsions of passion, and electioneering has been applied exclusively to their feelings and prejudices. Amid a senseless clamor about "copperheadism," and inflammatory exhortations against rebels, and under the influence of fears excited that by the readmission of the Southern States to their lawful and rightful status in the Federal Union, the Government would again pass under the control of those still hostile to its integrity, the unscrupulous leaders have contrived to shuffle their nefarious schemes to the bottom of the pack, and cozen many honest and well-meaning citizens into their support. These elections, in our opinion, mean this and nothing more. The effect is detrimental to the early return of conservative rule in the councils of the country, it is true, but they do not signify a deliberate support of a spirit of revolution, such as will take form in the impeachment of the President. The boldest and most wicked of the leaders who have incited the popular feeling of the North to this pitch, upon a close calculation of Tuesday's figures, will learn, too, that twenty thousand majorities in States that cast from a quarter to half a million votes each, do not afford sanction or encouragement to their schemes. We have confidence that ultraism does not dare yet to go beyond the point it has reached.

We commend to our conservative friends, in this season of depression, the example of the President. He stands firm and undismayed on the ramparts of the Constitution, and is confident that the judgment of his countrymen will, when brought to know the danger, yet rescue the nation.

The Marine Bank, of Georgia, is redeeming its notes at par.

Wade Hampton on the Crisis.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of Gen. Wade Hampton, delivered before the "Soldiers' Association" at Wallhalla, South Carolina, on the 22d ultimo:

I have placed before you the record of the South and that of the North. Let the world decide which is entitled to honor--which to shame. I have drawn in dark colors, but alas! in too true ones, the condition of our country, and I now turn to the discussion of what should be our policy. In the anomalous condition in which we are placed, it is a matter of great difficulty to mark out the proper course for us to pursue, but there are certain cardinal principles of which we should never lose sight. The first of these is, that as we accepted the terms offered to us by the North in good faith, we are bound by every dictate of honor to abide by them fully and honestly. They are none the less binding on us because the dominant and unscrupulous party at the North refuse to accord to us our just rights. Let us, at least, prove ourselves worthy of the rights we claim; let us set an example of good faith, and we can then appeal with double effect to the justice and magnanimity of the North.

These virtues, I would fain hope, are not totally extinct among that people, and there are brave men there, who are battling for justice, for constitutional liberty, for the equality of all the States, and for the rights of the South. The only hope, not alone for the South, but for freedom itself, on this continent, lies in the success of this party. We are their natural allies, and I would sacrifice much, where honor and principle are not invaded, and then I would not yield one jot or tittle, to strengthen their hands in the great contest, which is soon to decide the fate of Constitutional Liberty and Republican Institutions in the United States. The President of the United States has lent the great influence which his high position, his strong intellect, his firm purpose and his indomitable will, give, to this new conservative party, and to his support every Southern man should rally cordially.

We may, perhaps, feel that he has not gone to the extent of his power or of our expectations in carrying out his policy to its legitimate ends, but we cannot forget that he has been the only bulwark to stand between our unhappy country and certain, irremediable and everlasting ruin. But for him, the horrors we endured during the war would have been far surpassed by those of peace. And though differing with him in many points, I cheerfully accord to him the highest praise for the brave and patriotic stand he has taken in defence of the South and of the Constitution. There is one other point on which there should be no misunderstanding as to our position, no loop on which to hang a possible construction as to our views, and that is the abolition of slavery. I have already intimated that the mode by which the North secured the acquiescence of the South in the consummation of this purpose was a breach of faith on her part.

Of all the inconsistencies of which the North has been guilty--and their name is legion--none is greater than that by which she forced the Southern States, while rigidly excluding them from the Union, to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which they could do legally only as States of that Union. But the deed has been done, and I, for one, do not honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care, from a mere handful, he grew to be a mighty host. He came to us a heathen, we made him a Christian. Idle, vicious, savage in his own country; in ours he became industrious, gentle, civilized. Let his history as a slave be compared hereafter with that which he will make for himself as a freedman, and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny to his own hands, hoping that he may prove himself worthy of the new position in which he has been placed. As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freedman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties.

The essential points, then, in the policy we should pursue, are, it appears to me, these: That we should fulfil all the obligations we have entered into, to the letter, keeping our faith so clear that no shadow of dishonor can fall on us; that we should sustain Mr. Johnson cordially in his policy, giving our support to that party which rallies around him; that we should yield full obedience to the laws of the land, reserving to ourselves at the same time, the inalienable right of freedom of speech and of opinion; and that, as to the great question which so materially affected our interests, the abolition of slavery, we should declare it settled forever. Pursue this course steadily; bear with patience and dignity those evils which are pressing heavily on you. Commit yourselves to the guidance of God, and whatever may be your fate, you will be able to face the future without self-reproach.

Gen. Forrest, having sold his plantation, announces himself a cotton factor and commission merchant.

From Washington.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes as follows of the situation:

Moderate Republicans are making an effort to check the progress of ultra-Radicalism, which, as is now apparent, will soon, if left unrestrained, destroy the Government. A conflict is likely to arise between the Radical Extremists and the Republican Moderates. It is now claimed that the people are with the latter wing of the combination that has triumphed at the elections.

The President takes a hopeful view of the result of the elections, and it may be true, as some allege, that the people are not half so mad as their Radical leaders. The great question which some forty days hence is to be solved, is whether the extreme Radical chiefs can force Congress up to their programme--the impeachment of the President--the suspension of his authority--the designation of one of their faction as his successor--the passage of an Act imposing as a condition precedent to the recognition of every one of the ten excluded States, the extension of suffrage equally, or impartially, or universally.

The feeling of the people in the Northern States against Johnson, personally, would induce them to acquiesce in his impeachment and removal. But the impeachment would be of no use unless it led to a removal, and this is doubtful. Besides, the trial could not well be proved to a conclusion before next May. The Radicals desire to give a direction at the coming session to their entire system for concentrating all power in their hands for the present and the future. Therefore, they cannot await the result of a trial--They will either do nothing as to impeachment, or they will follow it up by a suspension of Johnson's functions as President. We shall know how this will be even before the President shall communicate his annual message to Congress.

If the extreme Radical programme is to be carried out; that is, if Stevens, Schenck, Sumner and Wade, and their faction are to have sway, it will become apparent as soon as members assemble in caucus. Meanwhile the country apprehends the occurrence of a storm that will shake the whole fabric of public prosperity, if the Radicals take the lead, and be allowed to consummate their meditated villainies. Something may be done before the meeting of Congress by capitalists and business men to induce a majority of the Republican members to take a moderate course. Half of the value of the national securities might be offered to members as an inducement to resist the adoption of the Gen. Butler programme. The pecuniary loss to the North from its adoption would be greater than that.

There is now much agitation in the country. The feeling prevails that a collision between the Executive and Congress is at hand. The President will hardly have occasion to consult the law officer of the Government upon his duty, when Congress shall order his arrest and suspension.

It is beginning to be seen that a great combination of interests must be and will be formed outside of Congress against the extreme Radical faction and its designs. Foremost, and most zealous in this new coalition, will be a large portion of those who voted for the Radical candidates at the late elections.

The Radical chiefs distrust Gen. Grant. They threaten that they will "unmake him as quick as he was made," if he takes sides with the President in the struggle which they contemplate between him and Congress. He is openly denounced as a rebel sympathizer and revolutionist. If they supersede Johnson they will not permit Grant to remain at the head of the army. Ben. Butler will doubtless be their military chief.

The revenue is so large from the tariff and internal taxation that many onerous taxes and debts are to be dispensed with. It is probable that the cotton tax will be repealed, and the duty on tea and coffee reduced, at the next session.

LIFE TOO SHORT FOR STRIFE.--Charles Dickens relates the following of Douglass Jerold:

Of his generosity I had a proof within those two or three years which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangements between us--not on any personal subject, and not involving angry words--and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the streets, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party in the Stranger's room of the club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember,) and did not look that way. Before we had long sat, he openly wheeled his chair round, stretched out both hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face that I can see as I write to you, "Let us be friends again. A life is not long enough for this."

Jerold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of a Christian character. On a dying bed how insignificant will appear many things in bitterness and wrath! Life is so short, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another. Let the sun go not down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with your heart angry towards your brother and fellow-sufferer. See him and be reconciled if you can. If you cannot see him, write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not, you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

Montreal has had the first snow storm of the season.

A Singular Character.

The *Mobile Gazette* publishes the following remarkable history: There are few residents of Mobile who have not seen the Sicilian, Andrea, hobbling through our streets upon his patched crutch, and walking staff, or lying on some door-step, basking in the sun, wrapped in the rags of poverty--a picture of filth and pauperism, without a parallel in this or any other city. Many reports are given of his early history, of the cause by which he lost his leg, and of his eccentricities, but from these conflicting statements it is difficult to arrive at the truth, and no inducement can be offered him to speak of his past career. Importunities in this direction are most certain to be met by a fit of passion calculated to deter the most persevering from pressing the subject too closely. But report states that in his boyhood he was one of Lafitte's crew, and lost his leg during an action between the Gulf pirate and English man-of-war.

This statement is without any substantial authority, but there seems to be much more truth in the following, which has just been related to us by a gentleman who has seen him daily for the last fifteen years: About eighteen years ago, Andrea resided in New Orleans, and when one day assisting to put some heavy timbers in a vessel undergoing repairs, one of the logs fell upon and crushed his leg. Amputation became necessary, and was performed at the Marine Hospital in that city, and a few years afterward he came to Mobile, where he soon became an institution.

He has relatives here in good circumstances, who have made many efforts to reform his vagrant habits, and once prevailed upon him with such success as to establish him in a fruit-stand, fitted up for his benefit, in which he continued but a few days, when he broke up his stands and boxes, pitched his fruit into the dock, and without giving a word of explanation, resumed his uncouth habits. He has been repeatedly provided with good clothes, which seemed to disgust him more the nearer they approached gentility, and a few days will find them torn up, patched and re-patched, until all semblance of shape has been destroyed in them, and Andrea rejoices in his rags again. Strangers, thinking him an object of charity, sometimes offer him money, which he almost invariably throws back at them in a fit of rage and passion.

When driven by hunger he will sometimes ask for a piece of bread, which is never refused him, but more frequently enters a saloon or bakery in whatever part of the city he may be, and helps himself to any article of food desirable to him, and coolly emerges into the street again, without saying "by your leave," or "thank you." At the market he has been known to take up a fish, sometimes devouring it raw, but when his appetite gives him leisure he goes through a process of cooking it, peculiar to himself. Without scaling, cleaning, or giving if any civilized preparation whatever, he will place it on the coals of some of the furnaces on Front street, and permitting it to broil but a few seconds, draws the tempting morsel forth, and instantly devours it. Taking his position in the sun, the vermin with which his rags are peopled soon warm into life and activity, when Andrea's occupation begins by an onslaught upon the graybacks. He will go under one of the docks when the process of ablation becomes a necessity with him, wash his clothes, and after hanging them out to dry, take his crutches and swim to the opposite side of the river, remaining there until his apparel is sufficiently dry to be worn, when he returns and resumes his peregrinations through the city, traveling day and night, sleeping in the sun or rain, wherever and whenever fatigue overtakes him.

Andrea is never dishonest, takes nothing without being seen, and never accepts anything that is not absolutely necessary to the support of life. His constitution is of iron; he has never been sick, or rather, has never been missed from the street, unless (it is said) on the full of the moon, when he becomes morose, and apparently out of his mind. Left to himself he is harmless enough, but when set upon by mischievous boys, is easily worked into a dangerous passion.

News in Brief.

A Pennsylvania woman, who beat her daughter nearly dead with a baseball club, attracts no attention, being white.

The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Lexington, Va., has been bound over to keep the peace on a suit brought by a free negro.

James Brooks and Fernando Wood have been nominated for Congress by the Mozart Democracy in New York city.

Major W. T. Thompson, author of "Major Jones' Courtship," has become associate editor of the *Savannah News and Herald*.

Judge Hunter, formerly of Alabama, a noted patron of the turf and breeder of fine race stock, died near Bardstown, Ky., recently.

The father of General Grant made a speech at a Republican meeting in Cincinnati the night previous to the election. He took a decidedly radical stand.

Ex-Gov. Mattison, of Illinois, has invested a considerable amount of his means in New Orleans real estate.

An intelligent planter says that Texas will not produce more than one-fourth cotton crop this year.

Paul R. Shipman, who was obliged to sever his editorial connection with the *Louisville Journal*, on account of his rebel sentiments, has returned to that paper.

The bell of William and Mary College, in Virginia, has been taken down to be recast. It has rung every day since before the revolution.